

THE Gleichen Call



Tenth Year, No. 38

GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1916

Per Year \$1.50

Robt. Grimshaw Meets an Awful Death

Burned by Gasoline He Lived Four Hours

On Thursday night last Robert Grimshaw of Strathmore met with a most distressing accident that resulted in his death four hours later. He was working at Jas. Thompson's farm, about seventeen miles northeast of Gleichen, with a threshing outfit as engineer. While he worked about his engine about nine o'clock he pulled a plug out of a gasoline barrel and the liquid flew all over him and the lighted lantern he was carrying. In an instant his oily clothes were on fire. Overlooking a barrel of water in his excitement he ran for the irrigation ditch, setting fire to straw and grass as he ran. His companions ran after him and finally got the fire out, but not before one had his hand badly burned and the young man was burned from head to foot. His face escaped the best of any part of him, his legs and portions of his body were badly charred. Dr. Farquharson received word about mid-night, and arrived there just before the sufferer died at one o'clock.

Friday morning Geo. W. Evans, the local undertaker, brought the body in to town and Saturday afternoon Rev. Mr. Hall of Namaka conducted a service in St. Andrew's church, after which a good number of Namaka friends accompanied the relatives and the remains to the Gleichen cemetery where the last sad rites were performed and he was laid to rest beside his sister, who died fifteen years ago at two years of age, being the first one buried in this cemetery.

The deceased was born in England and would have been twenty years of age on the fifth of this month. He came to Namaka 18 years ago with his mother, his father preceding them about one year. At present his father is some where serving his country in the trenches in France, besides whom he is survived by his mother and seven brothers and sisters.

He was liked by his fellow work men and at all times industrious as is shown by the fact that for the past four years he has been in charge of an engine.

The greatest sympathy is felt for the bereaved family in their loss in such a terrible manner.

Gleichen Grain Market

SPRING WHEAT	
1 Northern	\$1.66
2 Northern	1.63
3 Northern	1.58
4 Northern	1.45
5 Northern	1.29
6 Northern	1.17
Feed	.98
2 C. W. Oats	.49
Ex. 1 Feed Oats	.46
3 Barley	.87
4 Barley	.80
Feed	.68
1 Nor West Flax	\$2.22
2 Can West	1.19
3	1.92

Frank Hill returned Friday from the east with a big shipment of fine young stock, for which he is finding a ready sale. He is beating the government's offer to pay expenses of farmers to go to centres to buy stock. Mr. Hill brings the cattle right to the farmer and gives them a fine selection.

The Call to Dec. 31, 1917, \$1.50

One Farmers' Way Of Assistance

It was seven o'clock on Monday morning. The phone rang "Hello Mr. Vigar. This is Harry Scott speaking. I want you to do a little business for me. I am sending a load of wheat into Gleichen and the voucher will be made out in your name. Will you be so good as to cash the voucher and allocate the proceeds as follows: \$37.75 to the Seamen's Relief Fund one-third of the balance to the Red Cross, two thirds to the Patriotic Fund." Such was the actual conversation over the phone.

The load of wheat was 82 bushels at \$1.68. Voucher received for \$137.75.

British Sailors relief fund. \$ 37.75
Red Cross. 33.35
Patriotic Fund. 66.65

Total.....\$137.75

Mr. Scott's donation sets an example worthy of emulation by all our farmers and Mrs. Jowett and Mr. Vigar representing the above organizations take this opportunity of publicly thanking Mr. Scott for his handsome contribution to the cause of the empire. Deeds count for more than words at a time like this.

Does it ever occur to you Mr. Farmer when you gleefully tell your acquaintances about that abnormal bushelage per acre and the extraordinary price your grain is netting you, a price that is going to put you on easy street, that had it not been for the British navy keeping the seven seas open to trade, permitting the continuous shipment of your grain overseas, there would have been little prospect of the present enhanced prices. Not so long ago in peace times and during a world shortage \$1 a bushel would have looked good to you. Keeping these facts in mind doesn't it seem right and proper that you should devote a small part of your increased wealth to alleviate the misery and suffering among the widows and orphans of those who have died to maintain the freedom of the seas.

The sailor's life is a hard one at all times but in time of war it is doubly so when the lurking mine or deadly torpedo may, without a moments warning, hurl our greatest ships to utter destruction and precipitate a thousand or more of helpless men into the engulfing waves. Theirs is a never-ceasing vigil and even in the hours of slumber, think you that they sleep any easier in the knowledge that at any moment they may be hurled into eternity.

When you sell your grain just keep in mind that part of that big price was earned for you by the boys of the British Navy and it is not only your duty but also a debt you owe to those who have sacrificed their lives for you. Help to brighten and sweeten the lives of those whom they have left behind. The memory of the sacrifice will be all the happier in the knowledge that it is being appreciated by those for whom it is made.

The claims of the Red Cross should not be lost sight of either. Within the past few days an increasing number of the Gleichen boys have been added to the casualty lists and the fact that they are known to us gives the appeal a more personal aspect than ever before. Every dollar contributed to the Canadian Red Cross helps to alleviate the suffering and brighten

the lives of such of our boys who may be unfortunate enough to be wounded. There are no salaries paid in this work and many give their labor cheerfully and unceasingly. But those who cannot give of their time and labor can and ought to give of their means to this noble purpose. It is not charity, not even a sacrifice to give but a sacred duty, a debt you owe.

This war for the peace of the world must and will be won by the allies but in order to bring it to a successful conclusion men and money are both required and with the ever increasing demands for more men and yet more men a correspondingly increasing number of dependents will be left behind. To provide for these dependents and make their lives a little brighter it is necessary that the government allowances should be supplemented from private sources. This is the purpose of the patriotic fund, not to take the place of the government allowance, a mere pittance at the best, but to augment it to the point where the beneficiaries can live in comfort.

Mr. Vigar is prepared to take donations to any of these funds at seven in the morning or any other time of the day by phone, letter, or personally.

Our motto now is "Fight or pay your debt."

The following donations to the British Sailors Relief fund have been received:

Pr. viously acknowledged. \$ 75 00
W. B. C. 25 00
W. D. Trego. 25 00
Jas. Shouldice. 25 00
H. Scott. 37 75
A. H. Heacock. 5 00
Shorty Hardwick. 5 00
T. H. Beach. 5 00
Canon Stocken. 2 00

Total.....\$205 75

"The possibilities of producing flax for fibre in Canada have been proven to be very considerable. It would seem wise, therefore, to do anything possible to encourage the growth of this industry in districts suited thereto at this time, when unusually high prices will serve as an impetus to its development an extension." So writes the Director of Dominion Experiment Farms, while the Dominion botanist speaks of "enhanced interest in an industry for which there certainly is a wide scope in suitable localities in the Dominion of Canada." Both these remarks were prompted by the publication of Bulletin No. 28 Second Series Experimental Farm at Ottawa entitled, "Flax for Fibre, its cultivation and handling," written by J. Adams, M.A., assistant dominion botanist, who for years was associated with the flax industry in Ireland. The cultivation of flax, as Mr. Adams says, is antiquity. Every biblical student will recall that in the account of the destruction wrought by hail in Egypt it is written that "the barley was in the ear and the flax was balled." Flax is grown in Canada to some extent, but not, judging by statements of authorities, to the extent that the demand, the price, usefulness and the soil and climatic conditions warrant. Mr. Adams in his bulletin, which can be had free by application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, describes the plant in all its particulars, tells of the soil and climate required, and sets forth, with illuminative drawings and with minuteness of detail all that is required in its cultivation and harvesting. He also shows in two years flax has doubled in

price.

Pte. E. D. McBean Wounded Three Places

Sunday Duncan McBean received official notification by wire from Ottawa that his son, Private E. D. McBean, has been wounded in the face, right arm and leg, and is now in a hospital in France. The wire was dated October 22nd and it is presumed he was wounded a few days previous. The young soldier is only nineteen years of age and he enlisted with the 82nd. His parents reside on a farm about twelve miles northeast of Gleichen.

The ladies made a grand success of their chicken dinner in the Palace Hotel Saturday evening, over one hundred persons taking advantage of the opportunity of feasting to their heart's content on the many delicacies that only Gleichen ladies know how to make to perfection. As a result the St. Victor's church treasury has been substantially benefited. The dinner was a treat that will long be remembered, particularly by many of the bachelor, many of whom are now regretting that leap year is so near its end. Every conceivable dish was supplied and most thoroughly enjoyed. After the dinner the room was cleared and dancing enjoyed until midnight. Victor Beaupre was the fortunate winner in the contest for the horse generously donated by the McHugh Bros. to St. Victor's church, for which he refused \$100 offered him that night. Much credit is due the ladies for the energy and zeal they displayed in bring about so favorable results.

Many will regret to learn that Mr. J. S. Dennis, assistant to the president of the C. P. R., Baron Shaughnessy, as head of the railway's department of natural resources, with office at Calgary, has been transferred to Montreal as assistant to the baron, with special duties in connection with colonization and the development of Canada's resources adjacent to the company's system. Mr. Dennis is one of the best-known men in Western Canada and there are few men, if any, who have accomplished as much for the country as he. He is succeeded by Mr. P. L. Naismith, who has been manager for some years.

Owing to the increased cost of newspaper the Calgary Morning Albertan and other daily papers are asking the weekly papers to pay them cash the difference between the cost of their respective publication. At first thought this may appear small, but when it is considered that there is perhaps not a daily newspaper paying interest on the capital invested in the west it is evident that the high cost of news print means curtailing expenses in every possible way. But very few weeklies are paying and most of them will have to forgo the pleasure of reading all the dailies in future.

On Thursday, November 16, the Rev. S. B. Hillocks, M.P.P., will give an interesting lecture in the Opera House accompanied by excellent views on the life of our British Seaman. The proceeds will be in aid of the British Sailors Relief Fund. Mr. Hillocks is the president of the Fund and a very interesting speaker, and it is hoped the Opera House will be filled that night.

No job of printing is too small or too large for execution at the CALL.

Flour Was \$5.05 Monday

Following is a copy of a telegram received by J. A. Ramsay of the Busy Store at 7:30 Monday morning. It speaks for itself:

"Strongly urge that you get in quick and buy another car of flour for December 1st. The shipment of your November car goes out this week. Every indication points to extremely high prices. Taking the combined wheat crop of Canada and the States this continent cannot now spare one bushel for export, yet both countries are selling millions of bushels daily to Europe. In other words selling what we require ourselves. You can figure how high prices will likely be driven. James Patton, a keen student of world conditions and the only man who successfully cornered wheat during recent years, says flour will sell for \$15 per barrel or \$7.50 per sack before the new crop of 1917. Flour at today's price—\$5.05 per barrel—is cheap. Don't delay to wire instructions immediately. Cannot guarantee acceptance after 10 o'clock Monday morning. Robinhood Ltd."

Coming Events

Charges are 25c per line under Coming Events heading unless otherwise advertised with the CALL. Monday—Ad. changes required by noon at CALL office.

Nov. 11—The Standard Harvest Festival.

Nov. 16—British Sailors Relief Fund entertainment.

Nov. 25—J. M. Telford's auction sale.

Every Thursday—K. of P. Every Monday—Oddfellows.

Fourth Friday in each month—Regular meeting of Alberta Sta. Chapter No 18. O. E. S.

Women's Institute—First Wednesday in each month.

A different story. The other day we heard of a farmer who said that he thought the government should step in and not allow a farmer to accept more than \$1 a bushel for his wheat. He argued any farmer could earn big money at \$1 a bushel and over that was a gift to the farmer which the consumer could not afford and the government should not allow. We fear this farmer will not find many of his farmer friends who will agree with his idea and mighty few who will practice it.

The Hallowe'en party given in the Larkin Hall Tuesday night was attended by about 100 people and a very enjoyable evening was spent, with all the old-time games, and concluding a with dance. The Red Cross treasury will be enhanced by about \$62.

Send all your job printing to the CALL. It will pay you.

WANTED—Men and women, canvassing experience preferred, to retail Rawleigh's Medicines, toilet articles, extracts, spices, stock remedies, poultry supplies for city and town trade. Largest line, greatest variety, lowest prices known anywhere. Terms cash or time. Backed by a four million dollar concern. Address The W. T. Rawleigh Co., Ltd., 1025 Gurnell St., Winnipeg, Man., giving age, occupation, references.

ESTRAY—Two mares, bay weighing about 1400 lbs, lame on front feet on right jaw, grey mare weight about 1400 y right shoulder. Left 6 miles east of Gleichen on Oct 21st. \$5 reward for each. G. Simard, 8 miles north Quilletteville, P. Q. 334

THE CASH STORE

MATTHEWS & KIDNEY, Ltd.

Successors to The Gleichen Trading Co.

Look for Yourself

GOODS	Calgary Price	Our Price
Canned Corn.....	20c	15c
Canned Peas.....	20c	15c
Canned Beans.....	20c	15c
Canned Tomatoes.....	straight 20c	17½c
Case Tomatoes.....	case \$5 40	case \$4 10
Case Corn.....	case 3 90	case 3 25
Best B. C. Sugar.....	cwt. 9 50	cwt. 9.25

NOTICE:

The above prices only guaranteed up to Saturday night. We advise that you purchase your requirements for sometime to come. We know the market and should prices decline we will return in cash any difference.

It will be a long time before prices will be lower. Corn, peas, beans and tomatoes are now costing wholesale more than we are selling them for retail.

Saturday Bargains:

Come in and see for yourself

MATTHEWS & KIDNEY, Ltd.

Just Arrived for Sale

500 CATTLE Young Cows 2 and 3 Year old Steers and Heifers

This is an exceptionally fine bunch of Young Stock and offered at reasonable prices.

For full information apply to

G. F. TAYLOR, Gleichen, Alta.

SIR PENYVERN'S WIFE

FLORENCE WARDEN

Word, Luck & Co., Limited
TORONTO

(Continued.)

CHAPTER XII.

Sir Penyvern felt dazed, and scarcely conscious of anything but the terrible ordeal which was before him and his wife. So that at first he took no notice of the voices of two men behind him, although he recognized vaguely that one was that of the young gardener, Brown, with whom he had just been speaking.

Then, waking up to the life around him again, he turned in time to see Brown shaking his fist at someone who was apparently leaving the grounds by the drive.

For a moment Sir Penyvern wondered whether he should go back and find out who the person was who had excited the gardener's wrath. But the next moment he changed his mind, and went on towards the house.

"Probably it was the rascal Paddon with whom the gardener had had a momentary altercation. But what of it? Since Sir Penyvern was going himself in search of Daphne, it was not likely that the blackmailer would be able to obtain an interview with her that evening.

On the way Sir Penyvern halted again, and taking out the little packet examined the tiny beads once more. But there could be no possible doubt as to the place they came from, and he went on with a heavy heart towards the crisis.

In the short time, however, that he had spent in this final examination of the beads, someone else had been active.

When Sir Penyvern, emerging from the plantation, came to the angle of the terrace at the east end, he saw, in the shadow under the sheltering trees at the west end, the vivid outline of a lady stretching out her arm over the balustrade at the top of the terrace.

It was Daphne, undoubtedly, little as he could make out besides that fact. She leaned over, stretching out her arm, and then, drawing back, as far as he could make out, without uttering one sound, she turned and glided into the house.

What was she doing? The evergreens grew thickly under the terrace at the southwest corner. As Sir Penyvern stood, in dumb consternation, straining his eyes to watch his wife, his attention was attracted by a sound as of someone moving stealthily about among the bushes. A cry of rage escaped his lips as he plunged forward, sure that it was Paddon, the blackmailer, who had again been levying toll upon the unfortunate and indiscreet Daphne.

But there was a considerable distance to traverse across the grass lawns and the gravel paths that stretched below the terrace, and those ornamental firs afforded the best possible covert. So that by the time Sir Penyvern had reached the corner where he had heard the branches rustle, the only trace left of the intruder was the damage he had done in making his way over the wide flower border and in forcing apart the thickly-growing shrubs.

Sir Penyvern looked round him, he listened, he even took a few random steps hither and thither in the endeavor to make out in which direction the rascal had made his escape.

But it was wasted effort. It struck him as strange that Paddon, who was stout and scant of breath, and by no means a champion runner, should have disappeared so quickly and so cleverly; but the fact was undeniable he had eluded pursuit.

The baronet went slowly up the stone steps of the terrace, and stopped once more. In full view of where he stood, sharply silhouetted against the soft light of Chinese hanging lanterns with their rich, quaint colorings, he saw the figure of his wife, standing in the midst of the palms and plants of the winter garden.

She was bending down to look at something which she was holding with both hands. He crept forward, watching her intently. She did not see or hear him, for while she was in the light on the inner side of the glass wall, he was in the darkness outside.

Suddenly she moved, turning so that the light above her should fall upon what she held. And Sir Penyvern saw that it was a letter.

He dashed forward, and she looked round. It took but a few seconds for him to reach the door of the conservatory, to turn the handle and enter. But already she was disappearing into the drawing-room with rapid footsteps.

"Daphne," he called out, "stop, wait! I want to speak to you."

He was aware that his tone was hard, and he guessed that his aspect might be forbidding, but at the same time it enraged him to see the expression of abject fear and distress on Daphne's face as she stopped and slowly turned towards him.

Her face was flushed, there were tears in her eyes. Her hands hung down at her sides. There was nothing in either of them.

"What have you done with your letter?" he asked abruptly.

As he had been prepared to expect, she tried to evade the question.

"What letter?" she said, hoarsely. He could scarcely control his feelings enough to refrain from stamping angrily on the tessellated floor.

As it was, he had to take a step or two away and back again before he could speak calmly, as he was anxious to do.

"You know. The letter you were reading as I came up."

She opened her lips to speak, without looking up. But no words came from them.

Conscious that he had begun badly, Sir Penyvern tried, but not very successfully, to soften the tones of his voice.

"Who was that you were speaking to just now, over the balustrade of the terrace?"

She seemed to shrink. He was conscious of the pathos of her appearance, of her situation, as she stood there before him in her white silk dress, the pearls round her fair throat shimmering as she trembled.

She evaded the question, as before, "When do you mean?"

He conquered the impulse to upbraid her, to burst into a torrent of fierce reproaches, and spoke gently, holding himself well in check.

"I think you know when; I think you must know. You were out on the terrace, not two minutes ago, talking to someone."

She shook her head.

"I was not talking."

His tone hardened in spite of himself.

"Well, you took something, or — you gave something. You are being blackmailed again. I suppose that is a begging letter?"

He pointed to the white and gold bag which hung on her arm, and instinctively she wound the cord round her arm and clutched the bag as if afraid it would be taken from her.

With a look of deep pain, Sir Penyvern drew back a step.

"Oh, I'm not going to try to take it from you," he said stiffly. "Come, Daphne, you are brave enough to deal with rascals who are trying to rob you and keep you shelling out money to them. Why can't you summon up courage enough to be frank with the husband who adores you?"

Why do you trust the first comer and mistrust and avoid me? Why do you let yourself be fleeced by scoundrels, instead of being honest with me, and letting me deal with them for you? Remember, my dear, you are sowing the seeds of worse trouble than you know, in treating me like this. What have I ever done that you should mistrust me and wound me as you are doing? Come, be frank, be wise. Tell me all the troubles which are spoiling your life, and trust me, Daphne, to get you out of them."

He had found his tongue, and was pouring out his heart with burning eloquence which had its effect upon the sensitive woman.

At first she listened doubtfully, shrinking back with that piteous look of aloofness and terror to which he was becoming painfully accustomed.

But gradually, as she listened, her face changed, and from timid and horror-struck she became distressed and bewildered. Until at last, when he paused, and venturing close to her, tried to take her in his arms, she suddenly burst into a flood of passionate tears and sobbed as if her heart would break.

But her misery did not make her yielding. He could not but be conscious that, even in her self abandonment, there was a barrier between them still.

She contrived, ever so gently, ever so skillfully, to disengage herself, and to place a tangible barrier between them in the shape of a lounge chair, against the back of which she leaned as if for support.

"I am in trouble—that is to say, well, you know all about it, all about it. And I can't say any more, I—I know nothing about any rascals, nothing, nothing."

What was he to do in the face of this steady, relentless yet apparently helpless and wholly feminine opposition? Sir Penyvern, unused to women, and doubly weak with the consciousness that he loved this woman more, far more, than she loved him, remained a silent, and then suddenly changed his ground with what seemed to Daphne disconcerting and alarming fierceness.

(To Be Continued.)

London Land Values

Where Real Estate Is Higher Than Any Other Place in the World

The recent sale of the Arundell estate in the West End of London, comprising land and buildings on both sides of Arundell street and Pantons street, which fetched \$1,250,000, again calls to mind the amazing value of land in London.

Not long ago a tiny piece of ground at Charing Cross, adjoining the Mall archway, and comprising only 461 1/2 square feet, was sold by the London county council to an insurance company for \$58,685, which works out at \$5,500,000 an acre.

It is in the city, the square mile of which is valued at \$7,250,000,000, however, where land can easily claim the distinction of being the dearest in the world. For property near the centre of the city \$16,250,000 an acre is not an unusual price. Portions of Cannon street, Queen Victoria street, Upper Thames street and St. Mary-at-Hill are said to be worth \$125 a square inch, while on Lombard street and King William street land has been sold for \$200, \$250, \$300 and \$350 per square foot respectively.

The three acres on which the Bank of England stands would realize at a low estimate \$35,000,000, for the land adjoining has sold for \$350 and \$400 a square foot.

On King Street, Cheapside \$67.50 a foot was paid for a piece of land formerly a lane at the junction of Old Broad street and Threadneedle street changed hands for nearly \$350 a square foot. Land in Cornhill was sold at a price which worked out at \$12,260,115 an acre, while some time ago \$5,000,000 was offered and refused for the site of a church in Austin Friars.—London Tit-Bits.

"Paw, what's the longest period of time?"

"From one pay-day to the next."

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

Moving the Western Grain

C.N.R. Transported Over One Hundred and Thirty Million Bushels During the Past Year

Western Canada's crop year commences on September 1st and ends on August 31st the year following. So it happens that during September those chiefly interested in the marketing of the crop collect and compile statistics to show how the details compare with those of the preceding twelve months.

Grain figures are of interest wider than most. To the multitude concerned in the movement of grain from the farmers' siding to the consumer, they suppose in interest the latest fiction. To the business section they speak of obligations met and credits renewed; to manufacturers, as foreshadowing a revival of ordering and a busy season for the industries; to the farmer and his people they take tangible form in new articles of comfort about the home; but to the men on the railways they provoke reminiscences of days and nights on the road, and continuous striving to keep the ordinary traffic of the country in motion while the wheat was moving to the sea.

During the twelve months ended August 31st, the Canadian Northern Railway handled over its lines between Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains, 109,122 cars of grain produced along its rails, and inspected by the Government at Winnipeg, Calgary and other points in the West. This is an increase of 6,928 cars over the total of the last previous year and represents a gain of 178 per cent. A modern box car carries 1,200 bushels, so that the figures mean really that the Canadian Northern transported over its steel more than 130,000,000 bushels of grain.

Coupled together, these 109,122 cars would form one continuous train from Winnipeg to Edmonton. Split this up into freight trains of fifty cars each, which is the average over the Canadian Northern between Winnipeg and Port Arthur, and there are 2,182 trains, each with locomotive, caboose and train crew. The cars handled over and above the total of the year before would constitute a train continuing without a break from the Yellowhead Pass to Vancouver.

The terminal elevators at Port Arthur have been making records also. Of the crop of 1914, the movement of which closed on August 31st, 1915, the Canadian Northern Railway elevator at Port Arthur, the largest consolidated elevator plant in the world, handled 18,000,000 bushels.

Of the crop year which ended with August last, the same elevator handled 55,884,560 bushels. Its receipts of wheat alone this year totalled 38,582,531, or more than twice the loadings for the elevator of all grains during the preceding crop year.

Farmers Should

Grow Their Own Seed

First-Class Seed Grown on Selected Plot Means More Returns

One of the most important factors upon which successful grain growing depends is the use of pure, clean seed. In order to obtain this, seed selection must be practised every season. Just how much yields can be increased by systematic selection of seed is open to question, but it is certain that several more bushels per acre can be raised if care is taken to sow only first-class seed. Every farmer should have a special clean piece of ground each year on which he is growing selected grain to furnish pure seed for the following year's crop.

For general farm conditions selection is best made in the growing crop. The best types to select are the compact forms and should be made from heads that are fully developed, every spikelet being filled from the bottom to the top, providing they are of good length. Select the best developed heads and the largest grown under equal conditions, because such large heads will contain plump, sound grains. Selection of heads should be made when fully ripe. Choose a warm, dry day if possible. Moisture on the heads, such as there is likely to be in the early morning or in the evening, will cause moulding in the picked heads. Carry a good sized pan on the arm and with a sharp knife cut just below the head. Each panful may be emptied into a sack. Three or four bags full should be sufficient to give seed for a quarter acre seed plot to provide seed for use on the farm for the succeeding year.

The sacks, half full, should be hung up in a dry, airy place until they can be threshed. A little shaking once in a while will tend to dry up the heads quickly. To thresh place the bags on a hard surface and beat with a stick. When thoroughly threshed the broken heads and chaff may be taken out by a suitable screen shaken over a box or wash tub. Any chaff that falls through with the grain may be separated out by letting it fall from one pan to another on a windy day. All small grain should be screened, leaving only the best seed for next season's seed plot. This seed will be pure and free from any weed seeds.

That Prussian Doctrine

When did the "scrap of paper" doctrine become popular in Prussia? I find that it is quite long established there. "Never will I allow," said Frederick William IV. in 1847, "a sheet of written paper to come like a second Providence between God in heaven and this land to govern my paragraphs." But he had to revise his proverb in the year following.—London Daily News.

Use the Straw

Many Reasons Why the Practice of Burning Straw Should Be Discontinued

Whatever may have been the reasons or conditions which account for the burning of an immense quantity of straw in past seasons, there are more reasons than ever before for not burning it this season. Its value for producing humus in the soil has been emphasized so much that it should be somewhat generally appreciated. It has also been pointed out many times that straw contains considerable potash. Under normal conditions potash is the least expensive of the elements of fertility ordinarily purchased in commercial form and is more abundant in most soils than nitrogen and phosphorus. The fact that the bulk of our potash came from Germany and that the supply from that source has been cut off has so greatly increased the price that even the small amount which is available is too expensive for profitable use as fertilizer.

It costs more to replace the supply in the soil than it did a few years ago when potash was cheap. It is, therefore, of greater importance that such by-products as straw, cornstalks, etc., be more carefully conserved.

The man who has plenty of livestock to utilize his straw as feed and bedding has always found it too valuable to burn. One reason that the grain farmer has given for burning straw was that it could not be worked into the soil so as not to injure the following crop, at least, not without so much time and labor as to make it unprofitable. It is true that plowing under too heavy a layer of straw, or other coarse material, may cut off the rise of moisture and thus prove a detriment to growing crops until the material has rotted and become incorporated with the soil. This difficulty has been overcome by the invention of spreaders which not only reduce the cost of spreading straw but also make it possible to spread it in such sections excellent results have been obtained by spreading straw upon winter wheat. Increased yield of as much as five bushels to the acre has been credited to this method of utilizing straw. The straw not only is a protection in itself but it also holds the snow and in that way protects the wheat. Its value as a mulch during the following spring and summer is considerable.

More Babies for Empire

Large Family Will Be Regarded as a National Asset

"The war after the war will be won by the nation which encourages early marriages and large families."

These words were used by an eminent Harley street physician in an interview with the London Daily Express. He spoke on the subjects which Sir Leo Chiozza Money, M.P., dealt with recently in the need for more abundantly populating the British Empire and the peril of the families of one or two children.

"My experience shows that, given good stock to start with, large families show no deterioration among the younger branches," said the physician. "On the contrary, I frequently find that the best bodies, and emphatically the best brains, occur, say, with the fourth, fifth, sixth or seventh child."

Married people who prefer small families risk the possibility of losing a genius which might have come in a fourth or fifth child. Persons set a good example as a rule, in the size of their families, and they are usually fine families, too.

"In Germany early marriages and large, very large, families are the rule. I have seen a father, mother, and twenty-four children, all robust and bright, going to church."

Bachelors who postpone marrying until they are thirty-five or forty act foolishly for themselves and the race. It is one of the weak points in our social system that men do not marry young.

Canadians Build U. S. Elevator

It is not often that American capitalists have come to Canada for their contractors to construct large edifices, but a Calgary firm has been honored by having received the contract for one of the largest terminal elevators under construction in the United States. This is owned by the Port Commission of New Orleans, and is being built on the gulf as a storage plant and shipping mill for ports all over the world, and especially South America. The elevator is to cost \$1,500,000; it has a storage capacity of 1,200,000 bushels, and its unloading capacity from cars is 24,000 bushels per hour. The contract has been awarded to Janse Bros., Boonin, Crane and Howe, of Calgary.

Mr. Brigley (entertaining a few friends): You didn't brush the cobwebs off this bottle of port!

James: Excuse me, sir, but I saw you putting them on this morning, and I wouldn't take the liberty unbid!

He: Are you superstitious when thirteen persons sit down to the table at the same time?

She: Well, not superstitious, but I'm sometimes worried if I have cooked only enough for ten.

Labor on the Farm

Yearly Employment of Help Would Be of Great Value to the Farmers

Farm labor conditions received careful attention in the agricultural survey conducted on 100 farms in each of four counties in Ontario during the summer of 1915 by the Commission of Conservation.

One of the signal facts revealed was the small number of farmers employing male help by the year. In Dundas 10 farmers, in Waterloo 9, in Northumberland 7, and in Carleton 35, provide yearly employment; or a total of 61 out of the 400. Those employing help by the month included 13 in Dundas, 10 in Waterloo, 6 in Northumberland and 15 in Carleton, while those providing employment by the day only were 41 in Dundas, 26 in Waterloo, 50 in Northumberland and 9 in Carleton. Farmers employing male help by mixed methods numbered 16 in Dundas, 42 in Waterloo, 19 in Northumberland and 9 in Carleton. Transient employment was thus provided for 256 men among the 400 farmers, as against 61 continually employed.

In view of the yearly complaints regarding the scarcity of farm help, the foregoing data indicate that much of the trouble is of the farmer's own making. It is too much to expect that a floating labor market can be maintained to supply this large demand at specific times. At what are these men to secure a livelihood during the balance of the year? True, there are on the great majority of farms periods of great idleness, when the crops must be cared for, and it is usually at these times that the additional help is employed.

The farmer is not alone in this situation, however; many of our largest factories and business houses have had the same conditions to meet. One of the largest clothing manufacturers of the United States recently stated that the keeping together of their staff of skilled workers had been one of their hardest problems. They had solved it, however, by utilizing their employees and plant in the manufacture of other lines for which it was adaptable during the off seasons in the clothing trade.

So with the farmer. He has at his command a wide range of production. By so operating his farm, he can increase his work at seasons when otherwise there would be no employment for his help. Competent help is as economical on the farm as in the factory; training help is an expensive undertaking. By providing continuous employment, the farmer not only overcomes this constant training of new men, but obtains the more valuable assistance of men familiar with his farm conditions.

One of the maxims of the Schools Division of the Experimental Union of the Ontario Agricultural College might be adopted with profit by the transient employers of labor, "Learn to look forward and plan your work." By doing this the slack seasons would be eliminated, the farm would greatly increase its production, the farmer would be better off financially and would also be relieved of the worry due to the help problem.

Queer Superstition

Uneducated Peasants Believe That the Czar of Russia Has Only One Ear

The uneducated peasants in the Cherson province of Russia have an extraordinary belief that the Czar has only one ear. They are confirmed in their belief by pictures and photographs of the Czar showing a side-face view and naturally exhibiting only one ear. They account for the absence of the other in the following manner:

Some time ago, they say, a deputation from their province waited upon the Czar, and in the course of the meeting the Czar is said to have stated that all Russian land would be equally divided among the peasants of the various districts.

To this one of the deputation boldly said: "As sure as you cannot see your own ears you will not divide the land."

The Czar's reply to this was to cut off one of his (the Czar's) ears, which he placed upon the table, remarking as he did so, "As surely as I now see your ears I will divide the land." To this day one may find Cherson peasants who firmly believe that he has only one ear.—Tit-Bits.

Music and Marriage

Any woman who discontinues her music after she is married deliberately sacrifices one of her greatest charms, says a writer in the Music Student, of Los Angeles. Why women consider music a very desirable accomplishment when single, but something that they can neglect when married, does not seem clear. Taking care of a home and family is the excuse of most of them. But do they ever think that, besides having a house in fine order, displaying taste and comfort everywhere, the wife and mother can create an atmosphere of good cheer and refinement by administering also to the needs of the heart and soul by producing or fostering music in the home?

Fresh Air a Necessity

Ventilation of Homes Essential to Health of Occupants

Many Canadians have returned from summer outings, of which the principal attraction and benefit were the enjoyment of the open air. Living in the open has health values superior to any artificial cures, and, during the warmer months, is fully enjoyed by the Canadians. Today fresh air is a recognized remedy for tuberculosis and pneumonia and a preventive of disease generally.

It is regrettable that the interiors of the majority of homes in Canada are breeding places for disease, because of the difficulties in admitting fresh air. Foul air, containing exhalations from the lungs of the inmates, constitutes the atmosphere in many homes, and it cannot be otherwise when houses are built to exclude the external air.

It is a common mistake to confuse heat and bad air or cold and good air. he atmosphere may be below freezing and still be bad, or it may be excessively warm and still be pure.

Buildings should be ventilated so that it will be impossible for the occupants to breathe air already used. A simple means of keeping the air of a room fresh is by a cross draft, secured through open windows on either side of a house. Where there are windows on the side of a room only, the upper sash should be lowered and the lower one raised. This allows the warm, foul air to escape through the opening above the upper sash as the pure cold air enters below the lower.

To utilize an opening above the upper sash of a window fully for ventilation and at the same time to lower the window shade, the latter may be attached to the roller by four or five pieces of tape, about five inches long. This leaves a space between the roller and shade through which the impure air may escape. The shade should also be shortened so that when drawn down to expose the opening at the top it leaves an opening also at the bottom. This will permit constant changing of the air of a room.

Canadians should be as fond of fresh air in winter as in summer. The benefit of the three or four warmer months with the open-air life is often offset by the shutting-in process adopted in the autumn, and the life and vigor displayed during the open air months are frequently followed by lassitude and nervous depression, due entirely to the lack of proper ventilation.

For Better Crops

Selected Seed Will Increase the Yield of Grain

Every farmer is anxious to increase the yield of his crops, but too few realize the comparative ease with which this can be done. Quite apart from the duty incumbent upon every patriotic citizen to produce as much as possible, the raising of the average number of bushels per acre grown throughout the West will make a considerable economic saving in the cost of production. If with the ordinary preparation given to the land on an average farm several more bushels of wheat, or other grains, can be grown per acre, the cost of production of that grain will naturally be reduced, and, other conditions being equal, the farmer will make a higher net profit per acre. It is certain that an increase in yield can be obtained on every farm if carefully selected, plump, pure seed of a suitable variety be used. Dr. James W. Robertson, president of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, said in his address at the last annual meeting that at least \$3,000,000 more was obtained for crops last year through the work of the association in promoting seed selection, and as yet its activities are confined to a comparative few farmers throughout the country. According to official statistics, over 40 million bushels of seed of all kinds are required annually in Canada. Of this amount, the three western provinces use about 20 million bushels. In spite of the immense yields obtained in Canada in the past, the average yield per acre is unnecessarily low when compared with that obtained by the best farmers. For instance, the average yield of spring wheat per acre is about 19 bushels, for oats, 35 bushels and for barley 28 bushels. But many of the best farmers regularly produce an average of 25 to 30 bushels per acre of wheat, from 55 to 85 bushels of oats, and from 40 to 50 bushels of barley. Several factors are responsible for these high average yields, but one of the chief among them is the careful production and use of clean, pure plump seed of a suitable variety. As soon as the grain is mature is the time to select the best heads in the crop for sowing in a seed plot next spring. Every farmer, in his own interest, if for no other reason, should this year determine either to select the best heads of grain in his own crop or make arrangements for securing a sufficient amount of first-class seed to be in readiness for next year's crop. It would also pay farmers to become members of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, which costs nothing and will be of great benefit.—The Grain Growers' Guide.

The Oldest Prairie Province

Brief Sketch of the Development of Manitoba From the Period of Early Settlement

He of Japhetic tendency, nomadic Indian, remained in tenure of Manitoba's plains for several centuries. This sole occupancy continued until the middle years of the seventeenth century. At this period, startling intelligence of a vast domain westward of the Great Lakes became a feature of absorbing interest within the mercantile arena of London. In accordance with the reports, an enormity of wealth lay awaiting the white man's advent. Hence in 1668 a body of intrepid individuals determined to investigate; as a result of this movement, the Honorable Company of Gentleman Adventurers of England trading into Hudson Bay was constituted. Thus Rupert's Land received recognition as a unit of the British Empire.

Upwards of one hundred years passed away. The Great Company with sundry rival traders for the Indian's peltries, remained in possession. In 1805, Alexander MacKenzie, founder of the Montreal fur dealers known as the Northwest Company, had further drawn the attention of Britain to the possibilities of Western Canada by the publication of a book describing his travels. A copy of this volume was received by the Earl of Selkirk; perusal of its pages convinced the Scottish landowner that the Red River district presented a favorable opportunity to the colonist. To further this migration, a grant of one hundred and ten thousand square miles of land on the Red and Assiniboine rivers was obtained from the Hudson Bay Company. In 1812, the first group of settlers, 70 in number, arrived at Rupert's Land.

A seventh decade of the nineteenth century was reached. The colony was emerging from a period of sterility for which various causes were attributable. At the estuary of the Assiniboine River stood Fort Garry, chief post of the great company. A number of enterprising men were now resident in the environments of the Fort; progress was slow, yet assuredly entering within the territory. For several years a government had assumed control of affairs; the seat of this legislative body was then known as Winnipeg, which in April, 1874, received the dignity of civic incorporation. And thus Fort Garry, once the trading place of Indian and trapper, passed away into eras of gradual advancement.

The closing years of this decade (1877-79) witnessed the initial process of a great transformation scene. The steel highway of commerce had reached Emerson, a busy town at the border line of Manitoba with the United States. From Western Ontario came a sprinkling of sturdy yeomen; a majority of these located in Central and Southern Manitoba. At a three years' later date, 1882, mercantile and financial interests of the old and new hemispheres were gazing towards the city of Winnipeg. A veritable influx of home-seekers, land speculators and kindred occupations arrived. Men dreamed of gold; a boom of inflated values followed; collapse of the bubble was, however, inevitable. The summer of 1885 ushered in a closure of the strained financial attitude; the rails of the Canadian Pacific linked Winnipeg with an exterior world; confidence in the city and provincial futurity was restored. For several years following, the census statistics displayed signs of a steady immigration; towns and villages arose amid huge acreages of the agricultural domain.

The twentieth century has placed Manitoba on the pedestal of solidity. In 1916, the city of Winnipeg represents the third largest centre of this Dominion.

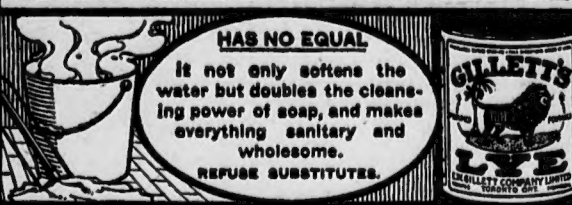
The province of Manitoba has passed the experimental stage. Much of her resources yet remain undeveloped. The fisheries of lakes in the northern confines constitute a financial figure of enormity; forestry areas are beyond the dreams of avarice; free land grants of one hundred and sixty acres can furnish sustenance for millions of an immigration.

Within the not distant futurity, Manitoba's prairies will be recognized as the "greatest bread baskets of the civilized world."—J. D. A. Evans.

Alberta Leads in Wool

Alberta led all the provinces of the Dominion in the amount of wool grown this year,

GILLET'S LYE



When Germany Will Be Conquered

End of War Will Come When Ambitious Hopes of German Leaders Are Destroyed

Germany will be conquered when Germany is converted. Militarism is a spirit, not merely a form of government, and a spirit can never be changed by conquest, only by conversion; never by force from without, only by a revolution within. There are evident signs that this revolution in public sentiment has begun; that the German people are losing their faith both in the omniscience and omnipotence of the state. This evidence is seen in such publications as "J'accuse" and "Because I Am a German"; in the growing boldness of the Socialistic protests against the conduct of the war; in the growing demands in various quarters for peace; in riots which there is a good reason to believe are more serious than as reported; in the apparent readiness of the government to relinquish the conquest of Belgium and allow its right to exist; in the apologetic defenses of the government by high officials and their appeals to the people to maintain their courage; and in the apparent abandonment by the war party of its militaristic philosophy as interpreted by such writers as Bernhardi.

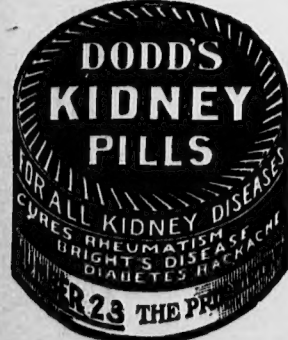
The Outlook is not looking to the western front, the eastern front, or the Balkans for the determination of this war. It is looking to the growing change in German public opinion, the news of which is allowed to sift through private letters and uncensored telegraph reports. Two weeks after the outbreak of the war the Outlook said: "We believe with Hegel that God has a plan and that history is nothing but the working out of his plan in human affairs. And we believe that the Austrian prime minister and the German emperor have made a fatal mistake in leaving this truth out of their reckoning in their endeavor to destroy the great democratic movement in Europe. That faith we repeat. The end of this war will not come with the end of militarism, nor before. And the end of militarism will come when the German people realize the fatal blunder of the war lords, the falsity of their philosophy, and the futile malice of their purpose. It may come only gradually as the wearing away of the German forces convinces the German people that militarism has failed; it may come suddenly with a disaster to German arms so overwhelming that no explanation can destroy its effect on the mind of the German people. But it will come in Germany when the ambitious hopes of the leaders are destroyed and the people awake to the truth.—From the Outlook, N.Y.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

The Songs of the Jutland Battle

"I went below and laid out my instruments, thinking there might be some wounded, and placed my line and bandages handy," says a surgeon—whose ship was sunk in the battle of Jutland—in a recent issue of "T. P.'s Journal of Great Deeds." "However, very soon I was called up on deck, for we had no wounded, and all through the battle I was wheeling shells from the lift to the guns. You think you're brave till you see men fighting. The commander stood on the bridge, smoking his pipe, a man beside him with a megaphone to call out his orders. His eyes were everywhere at once—above, around, below. The men sang 'Tipperary' as they manned the guns, and you could hear the stokers singing 'Keep the Home Fires Burning' as they shovelled on the coal below, when the fearful noise of the guns would let you hear anything. After a time our ship was badly hit, and heeled over."

An old colored uncle was found by the preacher prowling in his barnyard late one night. "Uncle Calhoun," said the preacher sternly, "it can't be good for your rheumatism to be prowling round here in the rain and cold." "Doctor's orders, sah," the old man answered. "Doctor's orders?" said the preacher. "Did he tell you to go prowling round all night?" "No, sah, not exactly, sah," said Uncle Cal. "But he done ordered me chicken broth."



W. N. U. 1127

The British Spirit

A Slow, Silent, But Relentless Process That Must Crush the Enemy

Sadly, grimly, the British are going now about their work. There is no hymn of hate in their resources; they have no "Marseillaise"; theirs will be a slow, silent, but relentless action. What you have to feel and see is millions of men who are at last awake to the fact that all that life means to them, nationally, morally, spiritually, has been threatened. After the tradition of his race and the fashion of his nation the Englishman, millions of him, has now gone out to kill and be killed until the work that is to be done is done. Once then spirit was clear in England, then those of us who believe that all that America as well as all that democracy held best in the world was at stake in this war could afford to roll up the war maps and put aside the battle reports. The incidental changes would mean nothing, and they will mean nothing. "They come so slowly," the Frenchman told you of his allies six months ago, but in saying this he added out of his race consciousness of half a thousand years of Anglo-French conflict, "but when they do come they will never stop."—New York Tribune.

St. Isidore, P. Q., Aug. 18, 1894. Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—I have frequently used MINARD'S LINIMENT and also prescribe it for my patients always with the most gratifying results, and I consider it the best all-round Liniment extant.

Yours truly,
DR. JOS. AUG. SIROIS.

British Failure

Britain Has Accomplished Something in the War, Despite Her Plodding Ways

There is one of the New York papers which can seldom refer to the war without speaking of "British failure," "British blunder," or "British delay." This has moved a correspondent to write in protest to another paper, the New York Times, adding: "The saddest part of all this is that the thick-headed British don't seem to realize that they are falling down on the job. They just go plodding along, controlling the seas, furnishing an army of four or five million or so, lending their land-battling partners a few hundred million now and then, starting up five or six thousand factories so that they and their Allies shall have plenty of cannon and shells, and seizing a mere detail of a million square miles of German colonies—all the while keeping the wheels of commerce moving so that our dear old United States can build up its foreign trade to the extent of several millions by virtue of British shipping. Certainly a glorious state of affairs." Yes, isn't it awful? And then, again, the British navy has gone on trapping and destroying German submarines till now one hardly dares put its nose out of harbor, never realizing that their work was quite superfluous because President Wilson was protecting the rights of neutrals and non-combatants with notes from Washington.—Montreal Herald.

New U. S. Warship Has Serious Defects

16-Inch Guns of Super-Dreadnought Cannot Be Fired Simultaneously

The huge 16-inch guns of the new super-dreadnought Pennsylvania cannot be fired simultaneously. This fact was revealed during the recent target practice indulged in during the government acceptance tests. The Pennsylvania, with her sister ship Arizona—just completed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard—are the first Dreadnoughts to have all their big guns installed three to a turret. The super-dreadnoughts Oklahoma and Nevada have two of their turrets containing three guns, but the remaining two turrets only contain two guns each.

The trouble discovered on the Pennsylvania also exists in the three-inch gun turrets, it is learned. When the three guns in the turrets are fired simultaneously the middle gun becomes deflected and cannot be controlled.

Our Race Has Not Degenerated

We have a list of decorations awarded to officers and men in the field which occupies a full page of the morning papers. England and the colonies—for both Canadians and Australians are conspicuous in the lists—will read with pride the detailed accounts that are given of the deeds which have been singled out for honor. There could be no better proof that the spirit of the race is as high as it has ever been, and that individual bravery has risen rather than diminished in the long years of comparative peace. Lists such as these are the best answer to those who assumed the degeneracy of the race before war broke out. As we read of the acts which have been singled out for mention, we have the feeling that the tests applied to the heroism have never before been so strict, and that a man must do something very exceptional indeed before his claims to distinction are recognized.—Westminster Gazette.

When Your Eyes Need Care

Use Murine Eye Medicine. No Smarting—No Itching—No Irritation. Murine is compounded by our Oculists—not a "Patent Medicine"—but used in successful "Physicians' Practice" for many years. Now dedicated to the Public and sold by Druggists at the per Bottle. Murine Eye Medicine in Asseptic Tubes. See and write for book of the Eye Test. Murine Eye Medicine Company, Chicago, Adv.

Don't Persecute your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal—harsh—unnecessary.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver. Stimulate bile, and soothe the delicate lining of the bowels.

Care Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price. Genuine must bear Signature.

Wm. Wood

Growth of the C. P. R.

Its Policies Are of World-Wide Importance and Significance

If all the trackage over which the Canadian Pacific has control—that is, all the leased lines, or lines taken bodily over, or with running rights—be included in a grand total, the company operates today 20,000 miles of tracks. This fact alone would tell of the bigness of the corporation which thirty years ago issued its first annual statement on a sheet of newspaper. The company owns 100,000 miles of telegraph, 10,000,000 acres of unsold lands, worth \$200,000,000; and controls shipping to the extent of 400,000 tons. One of the notable features of the great corporation is that it takes account of so many things which, at the first blush, might not seem to be related to railway transportation. The comfort of the inner man on the trains is, of course, of prime importance, and note how the Canadian Pacific Railway went out of its way to provide dietetic gastronomy. The railway company milks its own cows, and makes its own soap. It bakes its own bread; and it bores a tunnel through the mountains above the clouds. It grows its own potatoes, and its policies are of world-wide import and significance.

Asthma Overcome.—The triumph over asthma has assuredly come. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy has proved the most positive blessing the victim of asthmatic attacks has ever known. Letters received from thousands who have tried it form a testimonial which leaves no room for doubt that here is a real remedy. Get it today from your dealer.

Beer or Near Beer

The Beer Trade Proven to Be More Pernicious Than the Whiskey Trade

On behalf of the Baltimore Sun, Mr. J. H. Adams has been investigating the working of prohibition in Georgia, West Virginia, North Carolina and Kansas. Prohibition has not been as successful in Georgia as the other States named, and he has arrived at the conclusion that in that State the law allowed the sale of "Near Beer," while prohibition in the other States is against all intoxicating liquors.

This investigator says: "If at the very first Georgia had passed a law such as it will have after May 1st, 1916, a law prohibiting the sale of beer as well as whiskey, and dealing with the liquor institution as a beastly thing that must be met uncompromisingly at every turn, prohibition would have succeeded in Georgia as it has in N. Carolina, W. Virginia and Kansas."

It is true that prohibition of whiskey decreased arrests at Atlanta, and that greatly, but the failure to prohibit beer prevented a corresponding decrease in the other evils attendant upon the sale and consumption of alcoholic liquors.

Whiskey produces more violence than beer, but beer decreases much more than whiskey the aggregate prosperity, efficiency and happiness of the community. The beer trade ten times more than the whiskey trade produces the evils peculiarly belonging to the saloon and the sale of liquor as an institution.

That last sentence is worth pondering over. The beer trade ten times more than the whiskey trade produces the evils peculiarly belonging to the saloon. England proved the truth of that in 1838 when she thought to lessen whiskey drinking by encouraging beer. Her Science Smith, who had favored the bill, said that the beer trade would do more harm than any other Act of Parliament within the memory of man.

And why not, seeing that beer contains the same kind of alcohol as whiskey and in a more seductive form, and in addition to alcohol it contains other very harmful poisons. Men just make up in quantity what the beer lacks in strength in alcohol.—H. Arnott, M.B., M.C.P.S.

The Rights of a Citizen

Henceforth, no young man should be permitted to exercise the rights and privileges of a voting citizen unless he can show affirmatively (1) that he has a good character and reputation; (2) that he is able to earn a living by doing some kind of useful work; and (3) that he has been trained in the duties of citizenship, including a knowledge of his ordinary civic obligations and a duly certified fitness to render appropriate service in case the community or the country needs him in time of war or other public emergency.—American Review of Reviews.

Animals Worth \$6,000,000,000

There are about 191,000,000 domestic animals in the United States, and they are worth, roughly, \$6,000,000,000. There are approximately 21,000,000 horses, representing an investment of \$2,300,000,000. The despised mule may not be so despised when you consider that he represents \$560,000,000 of the total wealth and that his kind numbers about 4,500,000.

British Sailors Are Ever the Same in Valor

Have Still the Same Quality of Courage as in the Time of Drake

The prestige of the fleet and the nation which it represents never stood higher. When Drake was about to meet the Spanish Armada he wrote to Queen Elizabeth: "I have not in my lifetime known better men and possessed with gallanter minds than your Majesty's people are for the most part which are here gathered together, voluntarily to put their hands and hearts to the finishing of this great piece of work"—men "who for the defence of your Majesty, our religion, and native country, have resolutely vowed the hazard of their lives." After an interval of nearly three and a half centuries, the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet writes in the same sense: "I cannot adequately express the pride with which the spirit of the Fleet fills me." Sir John Jellicoe's praise, as he explains, applies to all ranks—those who handled the ships, fought the guns, discharged the torpedoes, and did the hundred and one duties in a man-of-war action, not omitting those who worked with zeal and devotion in the engine-rooms below. In the hour of supreme trial the British Fleet was not found wanting, but won a victory which only narrowly fell short of fulfilling the Nelsonian maxim—Not victory, but annihilation—and may, in spite of that, prove the decisive event of the naval war.—London Telegraph.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Artillery and Thunder

Thunder Has Never Been Heard at a Greater Distance Than Fourteen Miles

During the great battle of Verdun the roar of artillery was said to be audible in Holland, over a hundred miles away, and the guns of Flanders have often been heard in Kent, England.

But it is a most remarkable fact that, although any great roar is always likened to thunder, yet thunder has never been heard fourteen miles from the flash, and some of the severest thunder storms of late years were inaudible seven miles away!

It is interesting and often comforting during thunder to be able to ascertain the distance of the focus of the storm, which as far as personal danger is concerned is all that matters. This can be done by remembering that sound travels at the rate of about 1,125 feet per second, whereas a flash is seen almost simultaneously.

If, therefore, the interval between the sight of the flash and the sound of the thunder be one second, the distance of the flash is 1,125 feet; if two seconds, 2,250 feet; if five seconds, about a mile; if ten seconds, two miles; and if a minute, thirteen miles—the distance at which thunder is very seldom heard.

It may be safely concluded that if any appreciable time elapses between flash and sound the danger is not imminent. The long rumble of thunder is caused by the long track the lightning takes from cloud to earth or from one cloud to the other.

A thunderclap is practically as short-lived as a lightning-flash, but it will be readily seen that if the flash traverses a mile there will be a period of about five seconds between the first sounds that strike your ears and the last.—Scientific American.

Nervous Dyspepsia

The Modern Scourge and How to Meet it.

The speed at which we live, the hustle now so necessary for success have unfortunately a very adverse effect on the nervous and digestive systems of Canadians. The baneful results, increased lately to an alarming degree, often lay the seeds of more deadly trouble, but it will be satisfactory to learn of the ever-increasing popularity in the Dominion, of the Great British Remedy, Dr. Cassell's Tablets.

Dr. Ramsay Colles, J.P. of the City of Dublin, a man of high eminence in the scientific world, says:—"I have great pleasure in expressing my satisfaction as to the curative effect of Dr. Cassell's Tablets in cases of nerve troubles. From several cases which have lately come under my notice I am able to form the opinion that Dr. Cassell's Tablets constitute a safe and reliable family remedy, and appear to be specially effective for nerve and bodily weakness."

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are Nutritive, Restorative, Alterative, and Anti-Spasmotic, and of great therapeutic value in all derangements of the Nerve, Digestive, and Functional Systems in old or young. They are the recognised modern home remedy for Dyspepsia, Nervous Breakdown, Stomach Catarrh, Kidney Disease, Nerve and Spinal Paralysis, Infantile Paralysis, Rickets, St. Vitus' Dance, Anemia, Sleeplessness, Brain Fog, Headache, Palpitation, Wasting Diseases, Vital Exhaustion, Loss of Flesh, and Premature Decay. Specially valuable for Nursing Mothers and during the Critical Periods of Life.

Druggists and Dealers throughout Canada sell Dr. Cassell's Tablets. If not procurable in your city send to the sole agents, Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul Street, Toronto; 1 tube 50 cents, 6 tubes for the price of five. Sole Proprietors:—Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manchester, Eng.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets

GET A FREE SAMPLE

Send your name and address and 5 cents for postage, to Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul Street, Toronto, and a generous sample will be mailed you free of charge.

Britain's Greatest Remedy

Don't Suffer Longer

and allow yourself to become grouchy, upset, nervous and depressed. These conditions usually indicate a disordered digestive system, which, if neglected, may be hard to remedy. Remove the disturbing element and put your digestive organs in good working order by taking

BEECHAM'S PILLS

They gently stimulate the liver, act on the bowels, tone the stomach—purify the blood and regulate the system. These benefits are particularly marked by women at such times when nature makes special demands upon their vitality. They act promptly and safely.

The next time you feel low-spirited and out of sorts, take Beecham's Pills. Their sure, mild, thorough action will

Give Quick Relief

Worth a Guinea a Box

Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helena, Lancashire, England. Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.

Steel on Hudson Bay Road Is Now at Mile 300

Scarcity of Steel and Labor Is Complicated, But Road Will Be Completed Next Year

Steel has now reached mile 300 on the Hudson's Bay railway. W. J. Young, of the construction staff, who has been in the Pas recently, declares that given "a fair show in labor and rail supplies, the Hudson's Bay road will positively be in the bay port one year hence." There has been some scarcity of labor, according to reports, and also some difficulty in getting steel rails. The steel laid recently has been gathered from sidings not required at present. At mile 185 there is an historic spot where there is a portage known as Portage avenue. Sir John Franklin, who mentions the portage in his book, came down the river with his party and crossed at Thicket Portage. The Indians of the north have used the portage for hundreds of years on their way to and from Norway House, Cross Lake and Nelson House. Now there is a trading post and a sawmill, also a fox ranch.

Impurities of the Blood Counteracted

Impurities in the blood come from defects in the action of the liver. They are revealed by pimples and unsightly blotches on the skin. They must be treated inwardly, and for this purpose there is no more effective compound to be used than Parkelee's Vegetable Pills. They act directly on the liver and by setting up healthy processes have a beneficial effect upon the blood, so that impurities are eliminated.

Biggest Concern in the World

"The Minister of Munitions, in the small space of a few weeks has become head of one of the most gigantic business concerns the world has ever seen. Under the control of his department some two and a half million men and women are employed, whose sole business in life is to produce millions of guns of every sort and size, millions of tons of shot and shell, all for the purpose of destroying Germans, Austrians and Turks."—London (Eng.) Herald.

Bird Lovers—Get Dick This Free Treat

It will well repay you to insist on getting Brock's Bird Seed. Because in every package of Brock's unexcelled Bird Seed you will find a "treat." Yes, a treat that dick will be delighted with. It's a wonderful tonic for your pet, improving digestion, plumage and song.

Brock's Bird Seed is scientifically prepared and is the only food that is specially selected and adapted for feathered pets in this climate.

Write today for sample of Brock's Bird Seed and one of Brock's Bird Treat, and your pet will sing his thanks.

Nicholson & Brock, 25 Francis Street Toronto.

A Clever Dog

Learned a Trick That Worked Both Ways

There was an old lady who rented a furnished villa for the summer, and with the villa also went a large dog. In the sitting-room of the villa there was a very comfortable arm chair. The old lady liked the chair better than any other in the house.

But alas she nearly always found the chair occupied by the large dog. Being afraid of the dog, she never dared bid it harshly to get out of the chair, as she feared that it might bite her; but instead she would go to the window and call "Cats!"

Then the dog would rush to the window and bark, and the old lady would slip into the vacant chair quietly.

One day the dog entered the room and found the old lady in possession of the chair. He stroled over to the window and, looking out, appeared very much excited and set up a tremendous barking.

The old lady rose and hastened to the window to see what was the matter. Then the dog quietly climbed into the chair.—Chicago Herald.

Stage Manager: My dear, I wish you would wear a different gown in the second act.

Rita Ravenyelp: But that is the latest style fall dress, and I paid two hundred dollars for it.

Stage Manager: That may be true, but when your husband says, "Woman, you are hiding something from me," the audience can't figure out what he means.



THE GLEICHEN CALL

W. PARK EVANS, PROPRIETOR

Published Every Thursday In The Heart of a Wonderful Rich Farming and Ranching District.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.50 Per Year. Foreign Countries \$2.00
Exchange Must be Added to Checks

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1916

What Western Canada is

"Western Canada," in the sense that the term is generally used, comprises the three prairie provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The area of each province is roughly 250,000 square miles. The total area, 750,000 square miles, is six times the size of the British Isles and nearly four times the size of either France or Germany. It is five times the size of the state of California, fourteen times that of the state of New York, and ninety times that of the state of Massachusetts.

These three provinces comprise a land area of 483,000,000 acres. At least 200,000,000 acres are good farming land that can be put under crop, but less than 25,000,000 acres are actually cultivated at the present time that is to say, only about twelve per cent. of what is known to be good is at present utilized. All the remainder is fine arable land that waits settlers. The population of these three provinces is about one million and three-quarters.

Equipping for Peace

Are we thinking about that which faces us when the war stops? The moment the war stops the doors of every munition factory will be closed except the help that some gathered and which worked therein will have to find some other employment. When the munition factories stop the thousand and one subsidiary operations, which spread themselves throughout the length and breadth of the country, connected by more or less subtle connections with the dominant work of forming munitions of war will also come to a standstill and these two working together will bring about a period during which reversion and adaptation to normal circumstances will set up time, will confuse and disturb energy, and will have its effect upon the economic condition and development of the country.

These are the things that face us. Whilst we are glad to see the munitions works doing their part in supplying the Empire with that which is necessary, whilst we are glad to have the money which comes as a sequent to the employment, yet all this is not beneficent and productive work, and when it stops—long before it stops—the people of this country should be putting on their thinking cap, sizing up the situation and getting ready for the inevitable and wonderful change that is to come. The first duty of the people of the country is simply to face that situation, to get right down before it, face it. Think it out and be prepared with plans and organizations as to what shall be done when the time arrives. This is the first duty of all.

Canada has something less than eight million people. She has vast productive areas and vast resources of raw material. She has recognized her responsibility to humanity by taking her place on the side of right and justice in this world war.

It is not sufficient for each to think of his own individual welfare in the future. It is the duty of all to work overtime for the advancement of Canada.

The nation that gets down to team play and a scientific study of its problems is the one that will forge ahead in the keen trade competitions that will follow this world crisis.

Business men should come together and give close study to the broader aspects of the activities they follow so as to give their country the benefit of their judgment.

When it decided to pay the expenses of farmers who travel to live stock centres to buy stock to build up their herds, the Dominion Government did a mighty good stroke of business for the Alberta farmer. The plan, as we understand it, is that a farmer may travel to a live stock centre, put up at an hotel, and upon buying a carload or less of cattle, he can send in his bill for railway and hotel expenses, accompanied by a personal expense account and the shipping bill for stock purchased, and the account will be paid from Ottawa.

The amount of \$400 was subscribed by the Eskimos in the neighbourhood of Fort McPherson for the Patriotic Fund. What have you done?

The CALL will be sent from now to the end of 1917 to any address in the British Empire for only \$1.50, and to foreign countries for \$2.

CHEAP SANDWICHES

If you are going to specialize in savory sandwiches of all shapes, sizes, and conditions, follow these tips and you will delight your guests, and save your own pocket.

Barfins Sandwiches—Turn a small tin of sardines into a basin, beat smooth with a fork, adding enough vinegar to make a paste, season the whole with pepper and salt, and spread on thin bread and butter. A tablespoonful of sliced breadcrumbs may be added to make the sardines go farther.

Smoked Haddock Sandwiches—Boil a dried haddock till tender, remove all bones, chop finely, season with salt and pepper, and spread on rather thick bread and butter. This is a little known sandwich.

Salmon Sandwiches—These are liked by all. Turn a small tin of salmon into a basin, beat well with a fork, add a large teaspoonful of breadcrumbs, one teaspoonful of made mustard, pepper and salt to taste, and beat well together, adding enough vinegar to make a smooth paste. Spread on thin bread and butter, and press well together.

Savory Sandwiches—Grate about three ounces of cheddar cheese. Beat up well with two ounces of fresh butter, a teaspoonful of made mustard, and about a teaspoonful of good vinegar—a little Tarragon vinegar will greatly improve it. Add cayenne pepper and salt to taste, and spread on thin bread. Men like this.

Chester Sandwiches—Boil as many chestnuts as required till quite tender. Peel, and mash them up with a fork, add a little cream to make into a smooth paste. Spread on thin bread and butter.

Club Sandwiches—A small tin of blanda paste and some mustard and cream make cheap, tasty titties. Spread the paste on the bread and butter, lay on thinly the mustard and cream, and press well together.

Now order your sandwich bread a couple of days before you need it. Slightly warm your butter before spreading for economy's sake. And, for pleasing variety, buy at any hawker some sandwich cutters—heart-shaped, triangular and circular.



Prairie edge 44

Meets Every Monday Evening at 8 in the Larkin Hall

Visiting brethren cordially invited

Peter MacLean, Noble Grand
E. E. Holland, Secretary

GOLDEN JUBILEE LODGE
No. 35

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

—met—
Every Thursday, at 8 P.M.
IN
GLEICHEN CASTLE HALL

H. D. McKay
C.C. G. E. Bell
K. of Honor

HARDWICK BROS

P.O. Box 18, GLEICHEN
Range, Snake Valley

Owners of all cattle branded:

Left 499 right 18
Horse branded: Dr right 18

GEO. W. EVANS

Undertaking
and Embalming
Gleichen, - Alta

NOTICE

All persons are hereby warned against buying any grain, hay or other produce, cattle, horses, wagons, harness, saddles, or vehicles from any Indian of the Blackfoot reserve without an officially printed permit issued by the Indian Agent.

Also not to take in pledge or make any loan upon any article to any Indian under penalty of having any such articles seized and being prosecuted for illegal pawning.

J. H. GOODERHAM
Indian Agent

DR. BAYAN'S FEMALE PILLS
Solely for the treatment of all female ailments. Sold at all drug stores. Beware of cheap imitations. Price 25c per box. Sold at Yates Drug Store.

Ice For Sale

at Palace Hotel

In any Quantity

to suit purchaser

F. A. McHUGH & SONS

BLIND CREEK, ALTA.
Owners of horses branded 112 left thigh, 281 left thigh, 2 left thigh and 7 left hip. Cattle branded 112 left side or left hip on both left side and left hip—left ribs.

T. H. Beach

Auctioneer

Sales Conducted any place in the Province

For terms enquire at Gleichen Harness Store. Office phone 5, residence phone 18. P.O. Box 188
GLEICHEN, ALTA.

Buy an Irrigated Farm From The CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

BECAUSE:

Irrigation makes the farmer independent of rainfall, and insures good crops, not occasionally, but every year. Irrigation makes possible the successful culture of alfalfa, the king of feeders, which insures best returns in dairying and mixed farming.

Irrigation means intensive farming and close settlement, with all the advantages of a densely populated agricultural community.

Irrigation in the Canadian Pacific Railway; Irrigation Block is no longer an experiment, the year 1914 having absolutely demonstrated its success wherever intelligently applied.

You can buy irrigated land from the Canadian Pacific Railway at prices ranging from \$25 to \$75 per acre, with twenty years to pay and the privilege of a loan of \$2,000 for improvements (4% interest) no principal payment at end of first or second years and no water rental for first year. Assistance is also given in supplying stock in approved instances.

This is the most liberal offer of irrigated farm land on record. Get full particulars from

ALLAN CAMERON, Gen. Supt. of Lands,
Deek 35, Dept. of Natural Resources, Canadian Pacific Railway,
CALGARY, ALBERTA

To Investors

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT, MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK

IN SUMS OF \$200 OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF.

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.

Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for the stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA.



New Prices Aug. 1, 1916

The following prices for Ford cars will be effective on and after August 1, 1916

Chassis	-	\$450.00
Runabout	-	475.00
Touring Car	-	495.00
Coupelet	-	695.00
Town Car	-	780.00
Sedan	-	890.00

These prices are positively guaranteed against any reduction before August 1st, 1917, but there will be no guarantee against an advanced price at any time.

UNIVERSAL MOTORS Ltd.,

W. R. McKie, Manager,

LICENSED DEALER.

GLEICHEN

Ford Motor Company
© CANADA, Limited

Gleichen Furniture

The Cash Store

All furniture has advanced from 2 to 20 per cent so if you would save money buy now.

SINGLE MATTRESS

Can be rolled up price

\$2.50 & \$3

A Little Hint

There is not enough business done here in furniture to warrant my staying in the store all the time, therefore, when I am not in just step across the to CALL office and let me know I am wanted and I'll be there. Don't be afraid to come and have a look at the goods, always glad to show 'em.

Geo. W. EVANS,

Proprietor

Phone 37

For Steam Coal, Galt Coal
Bankhead Hard Coal,
and Briquettes.

We'll Plow Your Gardens

Phone 37

For White Rose Gasoline, Lubricating oils.

We move anything with two ends
BROWN'S TRANSFER

You know as well as we, but you put off taking out a policy. Why? You'll be provoked at yourself the day after the fire that sweeps away your savings if they are not insured. What earthly excuse have you for not seeing us to-day? We await your answer.



Thomas Henderson
Successor to McKie and Henderson
REAL ESTATE
Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

MISCELLANEOUS

Notices under this heading 25 words or under 50c for one issue and 3 issues for 11. Over 25 words one cent a word charged for each insertion.
Horses and Cattle lost and found, for sale and wanted; Seed Grain for sale and wanted; Land to sell, rent or buy, and any other of a similar nature will get quick results by being published under this heading.

Grand reading notices \$1.50 for each animal, three insertions. Over 25 words 1 cent per word extra each issue.

In order to insure publication CASH MUST accompany each notice

FOR SALE—Four roomed house, with stable and five lots. Cheap for cash. Apply A. E. Jones, Gleichen, Alta. 221

FOR SALE—7 roomed house and three lots. Apply Mrs. D. C. Wishart, Gleichen. 21

FOR SALE—5 registered duros Jersey male pigs, weight 300 lbs. Mrs. J. Keeford. 2012

FOR SALE—A flood fire House. Apply to John McDowell, Gleichen 30

LOST—Oct. 21, near Olanville P. O. hand bag, containing a gold watch and gold eye glasses. "J. McEl" entitled on bag. Apply to Dr. Hosen, Gleichen. 221

\$50 reward will be paid by the undersigned for information that will lead to the conviction of any person or persons who drive off the open range, take, keep, retain, or otherwise control services of any bull or horse or left hip or both left ribs and ribs or left hip from July 1, 1910, to November 15, 1910. P. A. McHugh & Sons, post Walter J. McHugh. Address, Blind Creek P. O., Alta.

Shearer & Smith
General Boiler Makers

Phone M465
Room 10 Strathcona Block,
CALGARY. — ALBERTA

A FREE BUSINESS COLLEGE EDUCATION

Complete Term FREE in the
Garbutt Business College at Calgary
Situation is Certain at Good Salary

How to get these Gifts

Any boy or girl who wants a College education that will enable them to earn a good salary or any of the other gifts has only to obtain subscribers for the CALL.

New subscribers will receive the CALL for \$1.50 until December 31, 1917. Mr. Peter MacLean, the Gleichen Town Clerk, has agreed to count the votes as they come in.

Help the Boy or Girl Through Life

Five votes will be allowed each boy or girl for each copy of the following coupon cut out of the CALL and sent to this office with the name of the boy or girl written on it and the name of the donor.

The Gleichen Call

I desire to give Five votes in your Price Contest 1918 to

Name of Contestant

Signed

TAKE NOTICE

Is your home and buildings protected. 'Tis false economy to neglect them. A few dollars in good paint applied by skilled mechanics is money well invested. Wall paper, burlap and other modern decorations supplied and hung. Your inspection invited on any and all work finished by us.

S. H. POPE

The reliable painter and decorator.
Shop in rear of Larkin Block

Crown Lumber Coy.

Now that you are hauling your grain why not take out material to build that much needed barn. We have a complete stock of good dry seasoned lumber and can give prompt service. The quality of our material is equal to any and surpassed by none.

Your very truly,
C. H. HYNDMAN, AGENT, GLEICHEN.

HATS, HATS

Are a very important part of any costume. The most complete stock of fashions latest conceits will be found in

IDA J. BAKER'S
MILLINERY PARLORS

Come in and we will try, and please you

Gleichen Livery Barn

We have first class vehicles and horses and will give you the best attention at all times. Am ever ready to buy, sell or trade horses and will always have a full supply to choose from on hand.

Roy M. Allen

PROPRIETOR.

Gleichen Roll of Honor

Appended is the honor roll of the men who have enlisted from Gleichen to fight for their King and Country. We trust that friends will send in the names of any we have omitted.

10th Battalion
C Marshall, killed in action
A Thomson, wounded

12th Mounted Rifles
L Col E Vagstad
tion Moss
N H Sykes
Reg Jowett
H B Robinson
Cyl W Healy
P Rogers
F Dickworth
J Weald, killed in action
W Jefferies
A Ross
Lance, Corp. W H Nixon
F Shandlin
L J Engstrom
A Nichol
C A Blencowe
C Wyster

18th Mounted Rifles
Frank Daw
Sergeant Hicks
H Landis
W L Clark
H B Robinson
B Wheeler

3rd Battalion
Sergeant A R Woods
T W Woodhead
Frank Viger, wounded
P Kilmartin
E Weddall, sergeant
Sergeant A Weald
John Aitken
G Wakeford

50th Battalion
B Beeson
H Roberts
R Hodgson
J Kilmartin
Sergeant Devine
W Key
J Gittens
W Whitfield
H Gieson
J Carwell

50th Battalion
A Roberts
M Lee
G Conford
C Clements
N McElduff
M Lawton
W Yarnall
E Keyne
J P Collier

50th Battalion
H Fegan, 175th Batt. Med. Hst.
J Bates, Can. Royal Reg.
B Hinton, Ottawa eng. corps
T W Bates, medical corps
G Wade, medical corps
T Robinson
F Hume, C.A.S.C.
J Harper, C.A.S.C.
J Biddle, reservist
W Riddell, reservist
Sergeant Major Cooke
A Parker, medical Corps
T Gorman
Sergeant Orr
A K. Tennant
Sergeant
J W C Mortimer, Lieut. A. G. D.
J T Johnston
W G Poole
J Connolly
D Douglas
G Daly
W Reynolds
E Hasling
Francis
B Jones
K Naylor
B Jackson
J Anderson
Robert Richards
Bert Ritchie
H Holmes
J W C Clark
Capt J T Hughes, Staff
John Martin, French army
J M Cavers, French army
Sergeant Paul Dickinson, Belgium
David Elder, 7th Highland
Sergeant G B Fox, Princess Patricia's
wounded
Sergeant E E Ward, K.R.R. wounded
MARK NODDLE, killed in action

The Local Newspaper as a Medium for Furthering Plans for the Carrying Out of Civic Advancement Movements, has been Found to be a Complete Success

What is your newspaper doing for your town? Is it co-operating with you as it should? Do you go to the editor when your club, or your church, or you yourself want some-

...the interest of farmers for
...around and resulted in profit
...everyone. The editor enlisted
...aid of the commercial club in
...starting the town's biggest moving
...picture theatre for a day. Then mer-
...chandise were sold, at one cent each,
...tickets for the theatre, to give with
...each fifty-cent purchase on the day
...on which the "movie" had been rent-

Hamburg's
Britain is the dis-
whole war. Britain
body else is respo-
bloodshed in the pre-
too, knows that a
would enable her to
the means at her dis-
evitable conflict, for
to gain yet another
is no need to mention
The blinkers have

The Three-Mile Limit

The Deutschland, we read, begins its trip back to Germany from the Atlantic by submerging "within a short distance of the three-mile limit. The origin of this imaginary line, which divides the territorial waters of a sovereign state, is somewhat of a mystery. One explanation, and one usually accepted, is that when the nations agreed on the limit of range of the big guns, they agreed that the

salute. "Everyone has advanced one pace, sir," he said.

First Boy: We're studying physiology at school. I can tell you exactly how many bones there are in your body.

Second Boy: Ow many?

First Boy: Two hundred and seven.

Second Boy: Wrong—two hundred bones. I swallowed a ferris bone this morning.

Carpathians, at Verdun and at Corbie, are all parts of a concerted whole. It was for this reason that the movements which made the German strategists so greatly dread a war of attrition in the front, and it is this realization that has made the Allies so concerned which is making this war on many fronts so formidable to the Central Powers. It is this realization of the Allies also. The Secretaries of State for War made no disguise of that in his admirable speech the other

that really does not belong to
Winnipeg Tribune.

"Well, I'm sixty-two years old now, and gettin' the old age pension. I believe I've seen everything worth havin'."

"You must realize that you are the mature consumer,"

"I do realize it," replied Mr. Chug-
gins, "every time I shove a gallon of
gasoline into the tank."

we are angry with us for warning them against the British menace. "We must rely less upon our diplomacy and more upon our military and naval leaders, who know that our iron necessity will compel Britain to abandon her standpoint. The fight against this cold calculation must be pursued to the end if we wish to secure our future.—Hamburger Nachrichten.

agreement with the effective
of modern artillery, there would
big shrinkage of the "high"
France could claim jurisdiction
Calais to Dover, and we from
to Calais, which would be awkward
while little of the Mediterranean
would remain international water
with 15-inch guns on Italy's "big"
and on the many islands dotted
the middle sea.—London Chron.

Victim: What has happened?
Where am I?
Doctor: You have been injured in a trolley accident. Cheer up—you will recover.
Victim: How much?

lost his tide and he knew all fronts, including this front, we have wrestled from him. It was his; it —London Times.

On
ew Saloniki
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THE BUSY STORE

Service and Values

"The Busy Store" is now a Household word. Our territory is large and is growing larger. Our "Buy-at-Home" campaign has sent our merchandise into many homes where catalogues used to be supreme. People are prepared to spend their cash at home when they find the merchant prices are out after the business and prepared to knock out all comers East and West.

That's Busy Store Success

Our second name is Hustle and our first and last is Business for the Busy Store, coupled by Service and Values that count with our customers.

Wheat is King and Flour Queen

Prices are soaring in Flour and she is now on the throne beside King Wheat. Our September car is now about out and another rolling bought six weeks ago, and still another for Dec. 1. We can keep retail prices down for a while any way. Flour is \$5.05 at the mills today by car lots. Our price is \$5.

Dried Fruits Now Arriving—

This week we received 75 cases of fine Prunes, 40 cases of Peaches, 25 cases of Apricots and 25 cases of Victoria Cross Current; also 55 cases of Seedless Raisins arriving in a few days—a good buy as these goods are scarce.

A ton of Rice and Dried Beans to hand. Prices of both have dropped at the busy store.

Lemon, Orange and Citron Peels in big display.

Syrups, Molasses, Honey and Jams in enormous quantities.

Get Busy Store Prices on these



Men's Fur Coats

See Ramsay's showing of Dog Skin Coats. Our \$32 and \$35 lines are values we are not ashamed to show. No. 1 Wombat Coats \$65, Raccoon Coats \$100 and \$125. See our Cloth Coats with Heavy Linings and Fur Collars. Our leader at \$15 is a Trade winner.



Men and women like to trade where the crowds are.

Footwear!!

Oh, Say! But we shine in Footwear.

J. & T. Bell, Slater, Amherst and Williams. Our always busy Shoe Counter is our best ad.

Overshoes and Rubbers.

Fortune favoured us in a big buy of Men's and Boys Overshoes, and our boosting price in Men's 1-Buckle Overshoes is \$1.35 and Boys' \$1.25. Men's rubbers 75c and Women's 60c. Misses Overshoes at 45c and child's at 35c.

Gloves and Mitts—

Buck, Horse, Mule, Pig, Reindeer (no hen skin). Prices from 50c up. Also great Hosiery values from 20c up. Our 35c Hose for Men is a peach.

Men's Clothing—

Some choice patterns in Men's Suits, \$12, \$15 and \$20. Also special Order Suits to Measure.

Sweaters—Busy Store values in Boy's and Men's. Prices \$1.35 up. Our Ladies Sweaters and Caps are beautiful.

Yours for Fall Trade,

J. A. RAMSAY

"The Busy Store"

Where the People Trade

P.S.—Have you got in on our Free Silverware deal? Look this up.

MASSAY-HARRIS AGENCY

We sell kinds all of farm implements. Gasoline engines. pumpjacks and pumps. Wagons. Buggies and Democarts.

A. R. TUDHOPE,
Agent

Licensed Auctioneer for the Province of Alberta. 20 Years experience. Terms reasonable.

A GLEICHEN CALL MOTTO:

**"Not Cheap Printing
but Printing Cheap"**

THE MCKAY HARDWARE STORE

After being in business for three months we have a big stock of

Lamps, Lanterns
High Grade Coal Oil

Bonny Oak and
Hot Blast Heaters

We have just received a large shipment of grain scoops. They can be used for half bushel measure and are the latest scoop on the market.

When you want any hardware be sure and call on us. We are always glad to sell you small orders as well as big ones.

F. K. McKAY, Prop

LOCAL AND GENERAL

J. M. Telford has postponed his auction sale to Saturday, Nov. 25.

Do you want a heater? Go to James' Hardware and inspect his stock.

Mrs. Curran arrived Saturday to visit her father, Mr. J. H. Gooderham.

Mrs. Wm. Murray returned on Monday from an extended visit to relatives at Vancouver.

The London Times reports a J. T. Johnston killed in action. Wonder if it is our old friend "Johnny"?

John Martin of Rosebud Creek spent several days the past week visiting his sister, Mrs. D. L. Brereton.

Mike Brown has accepted a position as manager of Mr. McComb's general store and lumber yard at Carland.

Mrs. Cecil Vigar and daughter arrived from Rosebud Creek last Friday and spent several days visiting friends and relatives.

Everything in threshers' supplies will be found in James' Hardware.

C. L. Farrow returned last week from Calgary, where he has been confined in a hospital for some time. He is improving.

Jos. Desjardine disposed of 37 head of cattle on Tuesday to the Pacific Cold Storage Co. at an average price of \$31 per head.

L. Shatto is a happy man. He finished threshing last week 20,000 bushels of wheat and 15,000 of oats. Who wouldn't be happy with this much grain and the present price.

Buy a ticket on the Red Cross quilt made by the Standard Branch of the Women's Institute. Then come to the Harvest Home Festival on Saturday, November 11th, and see if you have the lucky number.

Paper is going up in price and all subscriptions must be paid in advance to the CALL.

J. A. Ramsay's free silverware advertisement has caused a commotion in the Busy Store the past few days. We know of one lady near town who took home \$9.60 worth of silverware on Friday, which she got as premiums on her cash purchases.

The Bassano Mail after repeated warnings to the local men to take advantage of its advertising columns is running a half page advertisement for a Calgary department store. It is strange how local men neglect an opportunity that others are offering higher prices for.

H. H. Lockyear, who has been on the local staff of the Canadian Bank of Commerce for more than two years, left on Tuesday night for Riverhurst, Sask., where he will continue with the bank. While here he made many friends for himself who regret his departure.

Tuesday night a couple of young men at Ouelletville motored to Craiganter to get some cabbage. Of course, they took a couple of ladies along. They returned with the cabbage all right in the small hours—but, would you believe it, there were two hearts missing in the morning?

Major Bagley arrived on Friday from Calgary and spent several days hunting prairie chicken with his old friend J. J. Marshall. They obtained several good bags. For many years these two gentlemen have had their annual game hunt and thirty years ago they had many a man hunt together when outlaws were plentiful. Their experiences with the Mounted Police in the early days were interesting and sometimes thrilling.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President
JOHN AIRD, General Manager
H. V. F. JONES, Asst. General Manager
V. C. BROWN, Superintendent of Central Western Branches

CAPITAL, \$15,000,000 RESERVE FUND, \$13,500,000

BANKING BY MAIL

Accounts may be opened at every branch of The Canadian Bank of Commerce to be operated by mail, and will receive the same careful attention as is given to all other departments of the Bank's business. Money may be deposited or withdrawn in this way as satisfactorily as by a personal visit to the Bank.

GLEICHEN BRANCH, J. CAMERON, Manager

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A new overcoat will make you 'step high.' The proud comfortable feeling you will have when you wear one of our swell new overcoats will be worth to you more than the new coat will cost. Come in and slide into one of our overcoats and see how it looks and feels. You don't have to buy—but you will and you will thank us for asking you to come in.

Hicks Trading Co.

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We now have on hand a very complete and new stock of all kinds of lumber, also a car of cement and one of shingles. In fact our entire stock of building material is

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No bill too large or none too small for us to furnish. Call and let us give you a figure on that new house or barn. Estimates cheerfully given. We make a specialty of mail order competition and deliver the goods, as promised.

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There is one thing sure—if there is anything in "smokables" which you want—we have it or we'll get it.

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